WAGES AND TRADE IN THE WOOL DIS-TRICT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] RHEIMS (MARNE), France, Sept. 30.—Rheims was an important place in the days of the Romans, and, indeed, boasted a population of 20,000. Many roads centred here, and it became a city of commercial importance. It is to-day celebrated alike for its wine-cellars, its woollen factories, its cathedral and its historical associations, to say nothing of the famous "Jackdaw of Rheims." Colbert was born here in the Rue de Ceres. He was the son of a merchant of Rheims, and a stool in the counting-house awaited the future statesman. But at twenty he obtained a position in the War office and from that rose to fame. Indeed, it may be said that Rheims owes its importance, from a manufacturing point of view, to its distinguished townsman. Though the manufacture of wool is probably as ancient an industry in France as in England, Colbert gave it renewed vigor by establishing new factories, pretecting inventors, inviting workmen from other countries, and in securing the home market for the French.

The old cathedral of Rheims is one of the finest Gothic edifices in the world. "It unites," says Viollet-le-Duc, "the true conditions of beauty in the arts-power and grace." Within this magnificent church the Kings of France were crowned. Its walls witnessed the joyous tears of the Maid of Orleans when Charles VII. was crowned. Rheims did not escape from terrible scenes during the Reign of Terror. Public officers were cut into pieces or the squares and streets and their bloody limbs dis tributed among the people. The mangled limbs of priests who refused to take the oath to the Constitution were carried around in triumph. The close of the eighteenth century in Rheims witnessed fagots in its public squares, and priests burned alive amid shouts of "Vive la Nation!" These cruelties took place in the presence of all the municipal officers of Rheims and of five thousand armed National Guards.

A few years later Rheims was captured by the allies. Then followed that quick movement of Napoleon. From a distance he viewed the town and dryly observed:

"The ladies of Rheims will soon have a bad quarter of an hour."

At night he had recaptured the city and made his entry at 1 o'clock in the morning by torchlight.

The inhabitants were transported with joy. Illuminations and festivities followed. It was the last town Napoleon ever took. A few days afterward occurred at Rheims the review of the remnants of that once splendid army. How was the great chief impressed, as the procession of haggard men with tattered garments and soiled accontrements passed him with faltering steps? What a scene Rheims presented that day! The gaunt figures and woeful aspect of the houses, the broken carriages and blackened months of the guns, the crazy and fractnred artillery wagons which defiled past. "The general confusion of arms, battalions and uniforms," says Alison, " spoke of the mere remains of the vast military array which had so long stood triumphant against the world in arms."

Rheims again was invaded, and on September 5, 1870, the Mayor surrendered Rheims to the King of Prussia, who marched thither on his way to Paris at the head of 25,000 men. For some time it was the headquarters of the German army after the conclusion of peace.

The Department [of Marne is perhaps better known to Americans through its celebrated champague wines than for its woollen stuffs, though Rheims is the centre of one of the most important cloth districts of France. The wines of Epernay, of Rheims, of Chalons, are sent to all parts of the world, not over one-sixth of the production being retained for home consumption. Some years the production reaches nearly 25,000,000 bottles, of which probably over 20,000,000 bottles are exported, the United States alone taking 16,000,000 francs' worth. But the woollen industry is more important to France, occupying in the vicinity of this city no less than 30,000 work-people, each year producing nearly 800,000 pieces of cloth, valued at \$30,000,000. The following table shows at a glance the class of goods made at Rheims:

7,600,000 4,690,000 3,000,000 300,000 100,000 Shawis, merino and cashmere.... Tartan shawis

\$28,800,000 While this industry, as I have shown in my letters from Bradford, has been steadily declining in Yorkshire during the last fifteen years, the reverse has been the case in the Rheims district, the French tariff carefully securing the home markets to the manufacturer. This increase is shown in the fact that Rheims bought in 1867 13,000,000 kilograms of wool, while in 1880 the amount had increased to nearly 25,000,000 kilograms. Indeed, so prosperous has the trade been that, while the Bradord manufacturers were talking of " Fair trade or bankruptcy," some of the more enterprising Yorkshire brethren decided to take advantage of the protective policy of France, and raised the annual production of combed wool in this district from about 24,000 kilograms per day in 1870 to over 30,000 kilograms per day in 1882, by the erection

of new English mills at Rheims. In worsted yarns and stuff the exportations from England have decreased from \$135,000,000 in 1872 to \$81,000,000 for 1882. French goods were not only beating the English in the markets of the world, but goods from Rheims and Roubaix were pushing those of Yorkshire out of the British market. While a Royal Commission was preparing to visit the Continent to find out the reason for this alarming condition of affairs, the manuof Rheims were joyously templating the following steady growth of the

polich industry of that district.
Value of woollen
manufacture.
62 Francs. 60,000,000
63 78,000,000
66 105,000,000
72 151,000,000
75
76
But Protection has not alone been the cause of

the great progress France has made in woollen industry. In the first place held closely to all-wool goods when Bradford went off to mixed fabrics. In the second place the French believe that what is beneficial to Roubaix, Rheims, or any other great manufacturing town, benefits also the whole country. As a result there is no nation in the world, excepting perhaps the United States, that has made such progress as France has during the last few years in her manufactures. There are journals, I regret to say, in States that within the last few months have displayed in commenting on this series of letters an amount of gnorance regarding industrial France that is simply appalling to any one who has recently visited the industrial centres of the great European Republic. The spirit of Colbert, of Napoleon I., and of Chaptal, is not only shown in the construction of the new tariff, but in the increasing facility for industrial and technical education; in the constant aim for still higher excellence and still further perfection in every line of industry. Highly talented designers, skilful chemists and trained dyers are employed in all the textile industries. Public museums are found in the important industrial centres devoted to the specialty of the communitysilk, lace, woollens, cotton, linen, or whatever it may be. Said a member of the English Commission on Technical Education; "In one calicoprinting establishment in Paris I saw more highclass original designs employed in the making of English dresses to be worn in England than were

What does Bradford think of that? Here in the Kheims detrict I find the greatest energy being put into the technical schools. This municipal school cost \$100,000 and the locality made to it a grant of \$12,000. This was done

trade."

probably to be found in the whole of the Bradford

and if any talented boy is too poor to attend and | duty, which was removed by Mr. Gladstone. Will Mr. support himself, he is clothed and fed while he perfects himself in his trade. I shall hereafter speak of the splendid progress of the trade of those remarkable industrial towns, Lille, Ronbaix and Turcoing. But within a short time a new technical school which will cost \$300,000 has been begun at Roubaix, the French Government to pay \$180,000 and the rates of the town \$120,000. In the present Ronbaix technical school they have from 600 to 700 pupils, and the town votes an annual subsidy of \$10,000. England, in carrying out her famous doctrine of lassez-faire, has ignored this method of assisting industries as well as the more direct method of Protection. Already she has been compelled to make a move in the direction of technical education, and a Commission has recently astonished the British manufacturers with an account of the advances in this direction in the north of Italy, France, Alsace, Switzerland, Germany, some parts of Austria, and Belgium and Holland.

A Commission to investigate the effects of Free Trade was proposed by some heretic in Parliament.

That was too much. "The mere appointment of such a Commiss said a great statesman, " would be playing into the hands of Protection,"

And the resolution was lost; but not by a great

najority. The working-people of this district are upon the whole as well off as those in Pensbury and Batley and in some of the industrial parts of Leeds and Bradford. Many of them live in comfortable cottages amid the vine-clad mountains of the champague districts. During the last ten years much has been done in France toward providing better homes for the operatives: and in this work the Rheims district has not been behind the Department of the Nord and Normandy. Of course, the condition of the work-people in the woollen industry of either Great Britain. France or Germany cannot be compared with the condition of the operatives in the same industry in the United States, because the latter earn about 100 per cent more wages; and they obtain better food for the same price, while their other expenditures-if they cared for nothing beyond what their Continental brothers are able to

beyond what their Continental brothers are able to purchase—need not greatly exceed that of the Eng-ish, French or German, except in the one item of rent. It costs the American workman more to live simply because his wants are greater, his ambi-tions greater, his horizon broader; he is in fact in all respects a higher type of being; he is a man with a future.

The European workman is essentially a man with so future. At the beginning of the race the Eng-

The European workman is essentially a man with no future. At the beginning of the race the Englishman far outranked his Continental neighbor. He was paid better. But England introduced the great levelling policy, and is to-day sharing her advantages with the Continent. In a few years a Royal Commission will electrify England with the fact that in all industries the Continental workman is receiving the same wages as the English workman; that one-sided Free Trade has closed England's markets and opened her ports to the surplus stocks of Europe; that wages have decreased in England and increased on the Continent. This process has been going on in the iron and steel, the cotton and the linen and the silk industries; and I am now prepared to show that it is equally true if we submit to the test the wages paid in the four great woollen districts of the four principal countries of the world. Below is the proof:

AVERAGE WI	EERLY RAT
OF WAGES	PAID I
WOOLLEN I	ACTORIES.

7	United S Massach District	France. Ebelina trict.f.	England, Yorksh District	Germany Ribental trict.
Wool Sorters.				****
Men	\$9.43	\$5.82		
Women		2.70		2.50
Young persons	5 12		1.80	0.50
Men (overseers)	12.00	6 50	6.00	6.60
Spinners	9 05	6.00	5.00	5.25
Women		3.00	3 00	3.00
Young persons		2.00	1.80	1.90
Pleners	5.00	3 00	2 50	240
Men	8.53	4 67	4.80	4.25
Women	7.45	4 00	3.48	4.00
Mechanics		6.25	5.50	5.00
Laborers	The state of the s		3 25	3 00

t Compiled by Consul Frisbie, from books of manufacturers, 1882.

Report of Robert Giffen, Statistical Department, Board of Frade, 1882.

Compiled by Consul Du Bois, from books of manufacturers, 1882.

aWe have a table here, founded on the careful work of four responsible authorities. If they tell the truth, the fact is established that in the importaut woollen districts the wages of England and the Continent are alike; that Protective France and Germany, with their new tariffs, have increased the well-being of their work-people, while Great Britain has done the reverse by opening her ports; that Great Britain has gained no additional advantage in foreign trade, because, as I have shown above, she is losing ground in the markets of the protective competitors are gaining; and lastly, the table establishes that wages are about 100 per ent greater in this industry in the United States

cent greater in this industry in the United States
than in any of the European countries. To
abolish the duties that secure this to the working
man of the United States would result as it has
done in England—in a leveling of wages.

But the argument depends to some extent on the
accuracy of the table. I am not inclined to doubt
the authors. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who is quoted
for Massachusetts, is one of the ablest and most
importual statisticians in America; Consul Frishis
scauses use that he obtained his negrees direct from assures me that he obtained his ugares direct from the manufactorer's books. Mr. Robert Grien is the greatest living Englishstatistician; Condre Du Boia is a most painstaking Government official, and as I accompanied him from factory to factory I can vouch for the correctness of his statement. Let American workmen study this table in all its lights and sinder before they consent to assist in lights and shades before they consent to assist in the great levelling process in wages that must fol-low the advent of a doctrine, the meaning of which is, when applied to Europe and the United States, that the American workman gives all and each European country takes a little.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

FREE TRADE JARGON.

AN INCISIVE LETTER FROM A BRITISH MANUFACT-

URER,
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Stz: I have delayed to comment upon the meeting of the New-York Free Trade Club held on Thursday last, in the hope that some abler pen than mine would ask for some explanation to the deductions drawn by the Hon. David A. Wells and also point out some of the weak points in the arguments used. Tweere better to have a clear understanding at the outset than to attract a number of people to assault the present protective inties by ambiguous and misleading statements. To clear the atmosphere of any hidden or double meaning. will Mr. Everett P. Wheeler kindly explain what he cant when he said that the third plank of the platform of the New-York Free Trade Chile was an equivalent reduction of the duties on manufactured articles ! Equiva-lent to what ! To make this still plainer, let me remark, hat Mr. John Bright, M.P., and Mr. T. B. Potter, Mr. D. members of the Cobden Club of England, have both delared repeatedly and ephatically that the free traders of America were desirous of adhering to the principles of free trade as expressed by the Colden Club. In the principles of free trade, as propounded by this latter as-sociation, there is no question of equivalency. Would that there were! What does Mr. Wheeler wish the public

to implyf The Hon. David A. Wells elicited much sympathy and applause when he pointed out the dreadful state of trade in this country, which he attributed to protection. Is England protective to her tariffs ! How is it that trad in that country is worse, far worse, than even here, and that it is and has been gradually but surely diminishing ince 1874 ! India, an integral part of the British Em pire, has an import duty even upon English manufactures, and yet trade is better in that country to-day than in any other portion of the world. Will Mr. Wells exain how this comes about f

Mr. Wells referred with pride to the effect of the abolition of corn laws by the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, and pointed out the benefits it conferred to the English workingman-benefits which science has stultified and changed into disadvantages which England is now agitating to have removed. When Sir Robert Peel abelished the corn laws, he houself prophesied that corn would never be below the value of 56 shillings per quarter. Last year the average price was about 42 shillings; for years it has been below 56 satillings. The consequence is that agriculture in England has declined, to the great disadvantage and loss of the community at large. In the days of Sir Robert Peel, railways were in their infancy, freight between the vast corn-producing districts of West America and England was not carried by steum. Telegraphie capies between the old world and the new were even undreamst of, and the price of corn in England was not then as now-the price of that commedity in Chicago pins

But even Sir Robert Peel did not entirely abolish the from the municipal rates. The classes are all free, duty upon corn. There still rentained a 6d. import

Wells kindly explain how it is, that since the ab this small duty the average price of corn in England has this small duty the average price of corn in England has been absolutely higher, although the production of cereals in America has increased at a pace unheard of in the annals of the world! The absolute freedom of corn from import duty has been a loss rather than a profit to the censumer. Had the 6d, duty remained in force, it would have realized upward of six million sterling last year alone, which amount would have been applicable to the relief of some of the burdens that bear most upon the British poor. Thus an import duty upon the food of the British poor. Thus an import duty upon the food of the people would have been beneficial to the consumer—a fact totally at variance with the axioms of free trade and one that I should much like Mr. Wells to explain if a possible.

and one that I should much like Mr. Wells to explain if possible.

In conclusion, let me warn the citizens of the United States to beware when the free-trade leaders point to Great Britain as an example of the benefits of free trade. Pomder a moment. Great Britain is protective of foreign industries to the extent of 8½ per cent. Her trade is surely and steadily declining. She is to-day agitating for fair trade, i.e., a return to import duties equal in amount to those chargeable to her by her trading cuatomers; and finally, after forty years of so-called free trade, her nearest neighbor and closest observer, France, has become more protective; and she has not been able to obtain a follower in her profession of free trade, even among her own colonies, despite the teaching of the Cobden Club. Events move rapidly nowadavs. What Cobden is too old-fashioned even to ponder on. Let Cobden is too old-fashioned even to ponder on. Let America, therefore, beware and with the same insight and brilliant energy that have ever been her most prominent redurers seek out the system of tariff most applicable to her own requirements and not seek from another country a system which with every advantage has been found a failure.

Apologizing for trespassing to such an extent upon your space, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

ONE CONNECTED WITH BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

ONE CONNECTED WITH BRITISH MANUPACTURES, New-York, Nov. 24, 1883.

COLONEL CHAMBERS AND MR, FITZPATRICK. The following was received on Wednesday

right at THE TRIBUNE office ;

To the Editor of The Tribune. SiR: My attention has this moment been called to a paragraph, embodied in your elaborate report under date of 29th list, of the Evacuation Day Parade, stating "that Alderman 'Fitzpatrick' who punched the 'Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board,' because his capacious appetite for tickets was not satisfied, surveyed the stand from the safe retreat of a covered coach, and smiled to see so many of his constituents occupying seats." I, therefore, hasten to correct such error by saying, that for the past twenty-five years, the most congenial feelings, firm friendship and esteem has existed between Hon. Alderman Edward T. Fitzpatrick and byself. In the Old Volunteer Fire Department, and in our casual walks of life, and also in our pleasant connection as men with the bonor; able the Board of Aldermen during the two past years, has verified and cemented the 'riendship of early days. And although Alderman Fitzpatrick is defeated and deharred from giving his wise counsels and participating in the proceedings of the Board for the ensuing year, the remembrance of his honesty of purpose, his truthfoliness of right, will be still remembrance by days and the vicential participating and who will unite in saying that his true nature would revolt at any cowardly means to secure by a dastardly or cowardly act any real or imaginary injury he had sustained. Very respectfully, Col. W. R. W. Chambers, Sin: My attention has this moment been Very respectfully, Col. W. R. W. Chambers,
Sergeant-at-Arms, Board of Alderme

THE DURANT ESTATE LITIGATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: In an interview with me respecting the Durant estate litigation, published in THE TRIBUNE of Friday last, the name of Joseph C. Hendrix is introduced. I desire to say that so far as Mr. Hendrix is con cerned I know that his connection with the first publication respecting this matter was simply that of a journalist, and that there is absolutely nothing reflecting upon his honor or good name in the premises.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1883. JOHN H. CHEEVER.

WHAT THE MAJOR HAS TO SAY.

Major Lawson B. Bell stretched his six feet dsome manhood between the arms of his capa chair on Tuesday and said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I read the story of 'A Major, a Colonel and a Horse' in this moraing's TREBUSE and enjoyed the perusal immensely. fam the Major. There was an unintentional error of two, however, which I should like to correct. I keep m horses at Dickel's stables up town, but made up my introl that I would not subject one of my own animals to the trials and tribulations of a paralle. I therefore ordered one from the stables. They sent me a wretched beast and I told my man to go and fetch another. I dismounted and went up the alleyway expecting to find my now mount. To my surprise there was my own favorite horse, Ajax, 'Why that's my horse,' said I to the groom. 'No, sir,' said he; 'R's Colonel Porter's. 'Colonel Porter be bothered!' said I; 'R's Alax, my own horse.' Then the Colonel came up and in total ignorance of the fact that the horse was my property, in said of the property in the colonel came up and in total ignorance of the fact that the horse was my property, in the colonel came up and in total in the colonel came up and in total in the colonel came up and in total in the colonel came up and in t

A SLAVEHOLDER TAKEN OFF BER GUARD.

From a Boston Letter to The Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphians will appreciate the following tory of the late Rev. John T. Sargent, whose name is amous for nis own schievements, and from his wife's caderaing in the celebrated Chestnut Street Radical Club. firs. Sargent was a Southern girl, and her relatives, slave-oiders for generation, could hardly be expected to look with much favor upon her union with a gentleman of concurred anti-slavery sentingents. On one occasion an

size, and I wish to invite her here; but we Sauthern opte, you know, are very particular about etaquette, and a will expect us hoth to call upon her dirst." Ignorant the prohibition placed upon his coming, Mr. Sargent to apanied ins wife to the hote, where the tanier-quietly it up her card alone. Her sunt hastened down to the for and embraced her direct with true Southern ardor, pressing her delight at seeing her appearently, so well and any. "And now," and Mrs. Sargent coolly, as seen as first greatings were exchanged, "allow me to intro-e-my hasband."

he Southern lady was taken to a completely off her rid to detend herself, while the clerationan, whoshy un-

A GOOD SUGGESTION,

A free synagogue in the heart of the down-town section of New York, which is likely to be inhabited by thousands of our power brethren for decisies to come, would be a pertinent Montefore memorial, if it is made ould be a perform the start.

If anotaining from the start. Christians like Miss Wolfe, by, Start, Aibs Tathana, Mr. De Pary, Mr. Sency, and there, giving individually hundreds of thousands for their spaces. We cannot

ren are distinguished by shallar earnestness and public
typical, the consequence of their Continental and
American includes the consequence of their Continental and
American includes. It is possible that, in addition, local
memorials will be founded in homor of the philanthropist,
which may appeal to the enlarged sympaths of Americans, without distinction of creed. It has been suggested
that a colony for our working people be established in the
upper district of the city or on Long island, to be called
"Monteflore," and that other either follow the example.
This would be a timely, useful and position movement.
But without destring to conflict with any other scheme,
the project of creeting a building down-town for religious
and educational purposes, when small be ar Monteflore's

CLEAN JOURNALISM WANTED.

Notwithstanding a morning contemporary's

Notwithstanding a morning contemporary's recent two column account of a reputed engagement between Mr. George Gould and Miss Carrie Aster, upon which we connected severciy hast week as unworthy of any decent journal, the fact now transpires that the young hady in question does not know her reputed fances, even by sight. This sort of personal journalism is going entirely too far of late, and will inevitably meet with a reaction. It is not necessary to deal in personalities, especially false and offensive ones, to make a newspaper lively and send-ble, and yet this seems to be the one idea of many managing editors in New-York to-day. How wonderfully, for example, The Trinuns and Post have improved since the inception of this newspaper war, and how steadily they have grown in the favor of the most influential, the most intelligent, the most refused, and consequently the best class of readers! It seemed a pity, and still so appears, that The These should have felt it necessary to adopt a two-cent standard of news and morality with its drop in tout The Times should have felt it necessary to adopt a two-cent standard of news and morality with its drop in price. It is rapidly and surely losing its former large cluiaccounts of crime and vice avoided, and this feature on news subordinated as much as possible; and not with-standing all that may be said about the better class not being a paying class, this better idnd of journalism will just as surely pay in the end as the other and baser kind will meet with its due reward and failure.

Mosr Absurd.-Very Correct MOST ARSOLDER, you will soon be better. Way, I obten did the same thing any self vicen I was a little gir."

(N. B.—Maitel has beinged ner bent falling.) Makel (a bright idea segrecting taeth; "Oh, I see! Thur's what pops meses when he says you're charked," [Catharrophel] THE PASSING OF BUTLER.

DELIVERED AND GRATIFIED STATE. THANKSGIVING SERMON BY THE REV. C. A.

Boston, Nov. 29.-The Rev. C. A. Bartol preached his Thanksgiving sermon to-day from the text:
"Blessed be the Lord, who hath delivered you out of the hand of Pharoah." He said, in part:

But what business has a preacher of the Gospel to make the choice of one rather than another candidate for high civil place cause of tnanksgiving to God! I answer question with asking, For what should we be thankful ! For life and health, home and harvest? Surely for these things; but if we be and constitute a State, moreover, for law and order, for the prevalence of truth and justice, for the exposure of dishonesty, baffling of slander, detection and shame of falsehood, and for the establishment of union and peace. Unquestionably there is a devout and abounding joy in the issue of the late canvass; and I fail to discover anywhere the tokens of heartfelt grief. Disappointment there is of aspirants to office, loss of wagers, and mortification of sanguine propiets pinning their faith to a confident adventurer's sleeve; but of holy sorrow, huseane regret, scarce a jot. The zeal to re-elect him was tremendous, and in misled multitudes not insincere, yet got up, blown like a bubble, thin as it was big, but leaving little suds for future use, raised like a breeze or waterspont out of disturbed and corrupt elements, and beneficial chiefly when it scatters or bursts.

I am forced, with a blush, to admit that by default of other agencies, especially by the neglect of many citizens to discharge their duties in convention or at the polls, the pulpit has to relinquish on occasion its usual and cor nial themes, and rush to the rescue, like a corps de reserve or the Old Guard at Waterloo, and so it becomes it to sound the trumpet of alarm and rally, that the enemies of liberty and equity may somehow at all events be check-mated and overthrown. But were the pulpit expelled from every active sphere of the world what could it do but disgust even editorial critics by mumbling its ritual, droning in its tents, turning over leaves that record obsolete habits and counting its beads as prayers are ground in one uniform grist in the Japanese machine? I could not as its functionary thank Gbd on this or any other day were it so. But, with you, I do thank Him for his mercy every year, and never more than now to this ancient conwealth answering the prayer of the proclamation in ways the proclaimer did not expect.

Is it not natural and almost rational if one of the great parties nave been out of power, cold and hungry, for a score of years and more, it should want its turn at the loaves and fishes at last, and look with longing eye at the savory viands of office, in comparison with which the denounced dinners and junketings are trifles, falling in the city to their lot ! If, furthermore, this selected one kindle expectation by bringing with him a large personal following and the machine part of every party-Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery-he has cast in his fortunes with, is it strange that the bonire of prospective triumph should send a warmly and widely cheering glow ! Besides human nature wants a bere; and a mock bero must, like a doll for a baby, be made to answer if the real personage be not at hand. Especially a hero of humanity, who may even pre-sume to liken himself to the Saviour of the world, and those disaffected from him to Judas, will be of the most brilliant and captivating sort. Behold him as the friend of the poor, visiting by praxy, if not in person, those in prison; through a constituency of convicts or of a pro-cession of candidates to the almshouse or the jail reaching down his stalwart, loving and unspotted arm to lift his ticket into heaven after it has confirmed him in the Chief Magistrate's chair here at home, and opened peradventure the White House door! Is not the manipulation so close and skilful: the painting, like an artist depicting course; and the histrionic performance with the shedding of real tears, such an illusive imitation of Booth or Salvini or Irving in their true nobility on the stage, that indreds of fair-minded and undiscerning persons in be pardoned if by such autics, like a Fourth of July celchration, they are arrested, interested and taken in f NO SLIGHT OR UNIMPRESSIVE FIGURE,

In fact, it is no slight or unimpressive figure that plays the striking and astounding part. We common mortals yearn for something grand, or at least odd, in our own shape, to look at; as the Romans did for that Casar whom Cassius asks if Rome had but that one man, and as the French did for Benaparte. We have had in this region in the last age in our memory, grand shapes, Webster and Choate. As marble statues, their forms still stand; and now, on a far lower scale, not Apollo-like, we have an Exyptian sphinx; not the original article, but a bit of bronze; not great but wondrous in its way, which there is much not discreditable curcosity to look at. It is not always the best or finest in the animal or vegetable realm that spectators are most solicitous to behold. In the memageric the crowd of men, women and children is gathered about the cage of some hyena or Bengal thee, not of the deer or dove. A cactus draws more attention than a lily or rose. A buil in a china shop would take off our garling eyes from the most elegantly caprisoned and swiftly trotting horse in the street; and a man running amack at all he meets. Hurvard College, Tevisbury Almshouse, Board of Heaith, Lanney and harry, his own Counch, the Legislature, previous Governors, Prison for Women, school for Feeole-minded, insurance companies, and other corporations and schools for any education higher than of realing, writing and aritimetic—such an official course makes a spectacle for gode and men which it is hard to keep out of sight or mind. There are men and women of actual intelligence who fancy that as military officers are marked each with some peculiar basige, so the great civitan must stamp thuself by some show or spuiregion in the last age in our memory, grand shapes, Web-

But some of us prefer quiet and inconspicuous fidelity, our present ruler, sure of being rechosen, told his audiences they must send him the right kind of a Leglalature to carry out his reformatory plans. Instead of the Council Chamber, as by his preaccessors it is hambly called, it is "our Council Chamber," from which he writes. He has not had room to exercise free from any control lite arbitrary will. He has been hampered and winstood by the Councillors, the Senators, the House members and absorbers in the service of the State and of the law. He as good as pointed to his commutes in the army forchem his opponents out of the representative halls surmounted by the lighted dome. But, like Hotspar's his the "visity deep," they came not when he did

counsages beem to vote if they those they have a right, whether entitled or not, and he will declend them afterword, and who decleres he will hold his seat if any-wise circus., and there shall be no seven by eight decision, as for the peace of the hand between competing Presidents there was, and who thus vaguely intimates bloody arbitrament if he can conjure up a plausible case of doubt. Hot to all this hravado there is, from hell or shore, but batten echo, with no solid response. Among us, in the batten echo, with no solid response. Among us, in the batten of bounceous prosperity, supplying for mind and hody every necessity of the depressed and poor, how little tood is there for the rebelion and revolt which any conspirator could stir?

WHY SUITER COULD NOT ARIDE. A colorless administration this has not been. Now that the turmoil subsides and the war paint is taken off and the calm of one more popular flat, like the throwing down of the king's warder in the old lists, passes through the air, some are beginning to profess they find it dull, and to say of the burly exciter of contention, with so much quarrel in him he breeds it in everybody else, that he has at least been an interesting and very enter-taining man, who might fairly draw his salary if only for agitating our wits and disturbing the political pool that becomes with long possession stagnant and foul. Could we detasehour conscience, and let our numor play, we migut afford to langh at the portentous official and officious fortunes that have startled in us a childish fread. A credit of smartness is the universal tribute in these latitudes to one man. But, as 1 apprenent, he has been for his own ends rather biundering and unwise. He is not demental, but chaotic; not far-sightest, but he same; a man of expedients, not of principle; and such a man in his assault on the moral sentiment must full at last, whether he be a Napoleon among the snows of a premature winter in Russia, or a captain of mercenary rings under the as white failing flakes of the baliot-box. He cannot abble, wao has treated a State as though it agitating our wits and disturbing the political pool that rings under the as white failing mass of the cannot abide, who has treated a State as though it had no history, no conscience, and no religion, and as if it were not a living body and throubing contenure of purposes, sentiments and pursuits, but so many pieces of brite paper printed with a candidate's name; or only small part of the general territory, a strategic corner for his unbridled ambition to commence its raid or foray.

THE PUZZLE-WORD FOR PLOTTERS.

The puzzle-word for plotters to piay the game with is the people sist, and those who go not with the ephemerally flourishing gamestar, he styles the people's enemies each after the people have concluded against.him! Who are the people's Something or body outside of us, of you and me f Are we not of the people's Blue blood, says our enterprising Governor, is corrupt. How is it with proud flesh! Verily pride gooth before destruction and a proud flesh! Verily pride gooth before a fall. But is there may special perturn of this community labelled alien, and not of the people purcel and part! If so let it emigrate at once! So much is certain, that the people of Massachusetts, rising in their majesty, with an ample majority, have uttered their voice and said: We will not have this man to represent or rule over us; and while there seems to be howhere any proper affliction at, but marvellous acquiescence in, his defeat, there is as grateful a feeling and as holy a joy at his discomfiture as ever swelled and burned in a state's or Nation's breast. This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, This person's notion of what a person, one of the people, th the people stall, and those who go not with the epheme-

a woman; certainly not the woman by whom he is opposed and folied. One's common-sense might judge her, at any rate, as much of a person as the one she overcomes and constrains to take back his slanderous words. "The old lawyer," as he styles himself, whom the Concord philosopher calls "the worst of Governors," has his opinion to this effect both refuted and annulled at a stroke by the Supreme Judicial Bench. This reducer of womanhood and motherhood to impersonality; this expunger, who would blot out one-half of the image of God from the human soul, however, baits his hook as a woman sufficients and fetches up from the sea he fishes in certam silly women to his support.

System, as the paper quoted; but the lessees had the power not only to compel it to make a reply to your editorial above mentiored, but to force an attempted content of the truth and the facts which you so ably stated.

Allanta, Ga., Nov.14, 1883.

DISEASE IN ORANGE COUNTY DAIRIES.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. FREDERICK W. SEW-ARD. omen to his support.

A WORD OF WARNING.

So it were a fatal folly to suppose we are safe because victorious in a single encounter with the hydra, from whose neck sprout two heads for one cut off. The ants and spiders speedily rebuild their crushed hills and broken webs. But edifices of falsehood, once underbroken webs. But edifices of falsehood, once undermined, cannot be restored. A sense of the imposition and
iniquity sifts slowly but thoroughly into the public mind.
One of the Governor's reasons for thanksgiving, namely,
that God "has stayed the tempest," is not felicitously
stated, directly after a season of terrible cyclones and
gales on sea and land. But the Lord has prevented him
from storming the citadel and capitol of the State. It is
not particular faults or deserts, but the -nature no less
than the character of a man, that we should regard in
any nomination for high place. There are some natures
in man and beast that we shudder at and recoil from.
What fine natures we have had in our eminent magisterial past-Andrew, Talbot, Gaston and Long! May there
be in their successors, after this year, the continuance of
their line, which in the Governor-elect is resumed.

WHY A GRATEFUL STATE THANKS GOD. WHY A GRATEFUL STATE THANKS GOD.

Our election has been thoughtful. There was less flection, and much levity, in it the last year. Thousands voted generously to give, as they said, the old man a chance, and, curiously, to see what he would do; as I have in this discourse considered not so much what he is, have in this discourse considered not so much what he is, but, as supreme placeholder and dispenser, what he expresses and means. He has tried to make class-lealousy the pivot of Massachusetts politics, and a grateful State thanks Good that he has missed his mark. He has not honored her, but accused. But even groundless charges the Great Power can sanctify to our good. As Attila was the scourge of God, so he has been, in less sublime fashion, a sort of whip. If he has not wielded a besom, he has flourished a broom about the floor, always needing attention, and which some more fortunate person, not spending his time as a scold, may sweep. This man, like one commissioned at an inn to call us early in the morning, has waked us up; so his function ends. He is not the man of destiny he sits for a portrait of and his followers imagine him to be. He has no star. There is much theatrical thunder in him. He is a whirlwind in a small way. Let us pray for him better dispositions, that his fair measure of talents may have more useful scope. No man must make the State a looking-glass for his own face. The Commonwealth is more than he, or than we all, or than the generation of which we are part, It was a tree, sooner in bloom and longer to last than a century-plant, that our fashers in this wintry soil set out. Old elim or charter oak is but an emblem that fades and crumbles away. Liberty survives, rooted and fruitful, with fair augury of a more than milleunial life. But she is not furthered by license or nurtured on lies. Her condition is law. Her eccessity is cultivation and care. Her Legislature should not be sent, as one man bids, an implement for him. Her service let us thank God. but, as supreme placeholder and dispenser, what he ex-presses and means. He has tried to make class-fealousy

GEORGIA CHAIN-GANGS.

THE SLAVES AND THEIR OWNERS. THE EVILS OF THE SYSTEM AND WHO IS RESPON

SIBLE FOR THEM. Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Septem ber 21, upon the convict system of Georgia, has created a sensation in this State, especially among the "lessees," who own all these slaves (for such they are beyond con troversy) by their control of corrupt Legislatures. Cerain journals favorable to the interests of the lessees have criticised THE TRIBUNE's statements in the harshest ictsins and denials amount to less than nothing.

What are the facts in regard to these convicts and their bire! Who owns them! What is paid for them! First, the principal, prominent, favored lessee is Senator Brown, whose Dade Coal Company is allowed "three hundred abis-bodied, long-term convicts for twenty years"-the ase beginning April 1, 1879. His share was increased to 350 last year by the principal keeper, and it is supposed that he only limits the number to suit his own convenience and the necessities of his works. Scuntor Colquitt was a lessee with ex-Senator Gordon for several ye but the latter generously carried both shares himself to allow Governor Colquitt to deny and repel attacks upon ris business character in the two hot campaigns he was obliged to undergo to secure nominations for Governor of the State. When it is understood that both the present Senators from Georgia are thus connected with these conviet leases, the value of their contract with the State and the political influence it gives to these gentlemen may be estimated by everybody. THE TRIBUNE is emphatically correct in saying that the State, or more properly the State's political masters, have "an unlimited number of workmen to draw upon, who are paid nothing but their victuals and clothes."

To go down to the bottom of the matter, allow me to copy a part of an open letter, written by the Rev. J. J. Singleton of Athens, Georgia, printed in The Wesleyan Adrocals, the organ of the Methodist Church in several Southern States, and an old established religious news

paper.

Everything is done under this system to degrade our criminals and destroy their self-respect. Whites and blacks are chained together by day and by night. Those but partially corrupted and those betrayed by sudden passion into commission of crime are chained to those steeped in the commission of the statement of the partially commission of the statement of the statement

This calm, pious man did not desire to sitr up strife, but the atrocities of the system were so great that he begged the Legislature to abelish this "barbarism." "Piety and humanity" demand it. What effect did this appeal have f Not a particle. Senator Brown and Senator Colquitt, the confessed leaders of Georgia Democracy, are the head and front of "the system," although one is a Baptist-denon and the other a Methodist preacher. If in the coming ession of Congress either of these church members ould allude to "Towksbury " or other kindred matters. call on the Librarian of the State of Georgia for the Legis ative report which exposed the atrocities of this convict e hands of a sub-lessee. When that report, with its unexampled horrors, was laid before the Legislature, Sena or Celquitt was the State Executive and Senator Brown was the head figure among the lessees whose management was so heavily condemned.

When the lease system was established in Georgiaafter the war-there were only about 350 convicts to be eared for. In less than six years, under "skilfod management," the number increased to 1,500. As you remark,
petty largeny is very common," and convictions are ery sure things, when every convict goes to swell the ncome of the "bosses." The solicitors of the judicial districts, whose duty it to to prosecute crime, are all elected by the Legislature, as likewise are the judges. The members of the Legislature are elected themselves by the influence of these convict lessees, who in turn are elevated to the United States Senate. No wonder appeals to the Legislature have been in vain.

In one convict camp the rate of mortality in 1878 ran up to 40 per cent per annum, and the records of the Criminal Court in Atlanta show one case where a sixteen year-old colored girl was sentenced to five years for steal ng tifty cents.

The State guarantees to Senator Brown for twenty years the work of "three hundred able-bodied long-term en." Does it not strike you that a State is assuming queer responsibilities in making such a guarantee.

Two hundred dollars is specified as the sum due the

State from the lessees when a convict escapes. Now, it would puzzle you to guess how they evade that penalty. I can give one instance, or the working of one camp which "corralled" some of these poor wretches within a few miles of my home. Escapes from this chain-gang were common. "teeble folk" were loosely guarded, and when an escape was reported to a sub-lessee he coolly sent in a notice that such an escaped convict was dead. Unless the poor creature was "able-bodied" it was a paying business a turn him loose. The frequent courts and the willing officers keep up a supply from which to choose better workers. Now, you will ask, what pay does the State receive for

the labor of these fifteen hundred slaves, mostly negroes who are strong and immred to hard work! Twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, or a little over \$16 apiece for a whole year's work—work that begins with the dawn and ends in the night; work that is drawn out by the stroke of the lash or of the club, where the power is all given to the overseer, and the convict has no protection. This is Democratic rule in Georgia. This is Democratic bossism "in Georgia. If, by a "run of linek," the con-

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have supposed that common courtesy required me to wait a reasonable time for the action of the committee appointed days ago by the Milk Associa-tion, before expressing myself further on the milk question, particularly as the action of the association was to be conveyed to me by this committee, and a request made for the names of parties referred to. Such reasonable time having, in my judgment, passed without the appearance of this committee, I gladly respond to your editorial of the 27th, which largely expresses my sentiments on the subject.

It was far from my intention to charge wilful neglect in the direction mentioned in my former letter. It is a direct insult to the farming community in which I live to charge that the conditions which I speak of as existing obtain through design on their part, or with a knowledge as to their possible effects. Any intimation that I have so charged, or that I have east the "imputation that they are deliberately propagating typhoid fever in New-York,

is simply gratuitons.

You say: "If Dr. Seward's charges are well founded it will not be evidence of neglect on their part of sanitary precautions so much as of the ignorance of the general principles of farm drainage prevailing in rural districts." It is this ignorance, the outgrowth of indifference and inattention, which is the root of much of the sanitary evil existing, not only in rural districts, but in cities likewise. It is the duty of all physicians to point out these defects when known to exist. Such has been my endeavor throughout my professional life, as f believe also to have been that of the other physicians in this county. Yet, the fact remains that these glaring faults are at times made prominent by the outbreak of disease which can—if it will—be traced directly to a local cause. This would seemingly demonstrate how little heed is given to

such matters by the general public. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind as to the integrity of purpose and effort being made by the dairy-men of Orange, or any other county, to produce good wholesome milk-and I utterly disclaim any motive in ventilating this subject other than a wish to aid in the accomplishment of this desired end, and the abstement of all avoidable causes of disease. But I submit that so long as cases similar to those mentioned by me, and those which occurred at Port Jervis, are found due to causes which infect the milk, the resolution that "pure milk" only is sent to New-York is a little like a New-Jersey real estate dealer crying, "No mosquitoes or malaria here!" The statements made in my former letter are absolutely true. To mention the names of the farms referred to, however,

statements made in my former letter are absolutely true. To mention the names of the farms referred to, however, would only substantiate a part of that which I hold exists, while to allow the subject to be dropped with a general denial as to the balance would abort my purpose.

To accomplish the solution of this matter in the only satisfactory manner, I had formulated the following proposition, which I designed to submit to the committee had it honored me with a call, and which I now submit to the association of farmers which was in session here had expensed yesterday. Let the Milk Association "combine with the sanitary authorities in ordering an investigation of this important subject." Let every farm in Orange County be visited and inspected with reference to its sanitary conditions. Then let this committee report to the public, stafing the location of each farm, by whom conducted, the average production of milk and where sold, and the sanitary conditions found existing. If such a committee be appointed I will agree to show them the site of the polluted well and the "model dairy farm," and if their report does not prove the correctness of my further statement I will make as public acknowledgement of my error as has been made of my former letter, provided the association will pidge itself to exert its full power to abate any evils which may be found in the direction indicated. Such a course will, if rightly carried through, result in great god, not only to the consumer, but also to the producer. Aside from this I have no object whatever. The producer's interest I hold to be identical with that of the consumer, and their interest is mine. Respectuly, Freedenke, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1883.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS,

Washington, Nov. 28,-Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has submitted his annual report on the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1883. Among the most important of its statistical statements are the following:

The total value of the imports and exports of mer amounted to \$1,547,020,316, and larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. The excess of the value of the exports over that of the imports of merchandise was \$100,658,488, as against a similar excess during the pre-ceding fiscal year of \$25,992,683.

The value of the foreign commerce of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland amounted to \$814,046. 793, constituting nearly 40 per cent of the total value of the foreign commerce. Of the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States 51.6 per cent were to that country, and 26 per cent of the imports of merchandise into the United States were from that country. The value of the commerce of the United States with France was \$156.671,387; with Germany, \$123,547,657; with the West Indies, \$121,609,923, and with the British North American provinces \$91.321.129 The value of foreign commerce at the port of New-York amounted to \$857,430,637, and constituted 55.43 per ent of the total value of the foreign commerce of the United States. The total duties collected upon imports amounted to \$210,637,293, as against \$216,138,916 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a falling off of

during the preceding fiscal year, showing a falling off of \$5,501,628.

The growth of the exportation of products of agricutture from the United States constitutes the mast important feature of the development of our foreign commerce. The value of such exports amounted in 1850 to only \$108,605,713, and in 1833 to \$619,269,449. The value of the exports of products of manufacture from the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to \$111,800,001, as against \$103,132,481 during the preceding year, and was larger than during any previous year in the history of the country.

The sating tomage of the United States on the 30th of Jane has amounted to \$2,22,293 tons, as against 2,810,108 tons in 1882, and the steam foanage of the country amounted to 1,413,194 tons, as against 1,355,825 tens in 1882. The total number of innigrants activing in the United States during the last fiscal year was 605,322, as against 788,992 during the preceding year.

UNION LEAGUE AND GRAND ARMY. DENYING THE CHARGE THAT THE EN-SOLDIERS WERE BADLY TREATED.
The Brooklyn members of the Grand Army of

the Republic are in a state of subdued indignation over several incidents which occurred during their visit to tais city on Monday to participate in the parade. They appear to be chiefly aggrieved at what they claim to be the liscourtesy shown to them by the Union League Club While waiting for their orders to fall into the procession the Brooklyn Division was stationed on Thirty-minth-st. just opposite the stationed on Thirty-ninth-st. just opposite the Union League Club House. The storm was partieularly severe at that time, and according to their own story the Grand Army men thought themselves justifled in using the vestibule of the club-house for a refuge, They accordingly crowded in, and were highly incensed when one of the club servants brought them a message from one of the members requesting them to vacate the premises. Oratorical and satirical references were made by the veterans to the changes produced by the lapse of twenty years, and they soon after received their orders to fall in as part of the procession. The members of the Union League Club have

a different story to tell, as according to one account the dripping veterans apparently looked on the club as a sort of Liberty Hall and wanted to install themselves in its gorgeous rooms. H. C. Ward, a member of the House Committee, and Triesday night to a Tribush reporter: "The Grand Army men have done as a great injustice by their cauries. The Union League Club is the hast association in the world which would treat soliders, and especially soliders who fou it in the latic War, with any intentional disrespect. I think we are on the face of it equally as free from any suspicion of snobbishness. The facts are simply these: The men crowded into the vestionale while awaiting their orders and it was impossible for our members either to enter or leave the club. I myself had occasion to go out, and as I saw no chance of getting through the packed mass, I told one of the servants pointely to ask them if they would kindly leave a passageway, even though it were only a foot wide. I thought no more of it, though I did hear some remark made as to what a different reception would have been given to the same men by the club twenty years ago. That is all there is to it. As to any idea of asking them to go elsewhere, that is all nonsense. I was in the café, and helped to hand out about half a dozen bottles of whiskey to those around the window. They could have had all they wanted, and we were only too cager to do all that we could to render things as pleasant as possible. I suppose, though, that four hours of steady rain were enough to render any one irritable and cross." looked on the club as a sort of Liberty Hall and wanted to

THE AGENT'S MISTAKE.

A man who was selling polish, or something of the sort, entered the yard of a colored family on Himolest, and inquired of a boy who sat on the door steps:
"Bub, is your maining home!"
"Yes."

"Yes."
The agent raised his hand to knock on the door, but it was opened and the woman stuck her head out and exwas opened and the woman stuck as claimed:
"Go right away, sah—go right away! I heard you speakin' to de boy, an' I wants you to distinctly underspeakin' to de boy, an' I wants you to distinctly understan' dat de agent who doan' inquar' fur de lady of de house doan' make no sale!"